BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY H. PETRIKIN.

Vol. V. *WEDNESDAY, July* 17, 1822. *No.* 10.

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

SAMUEL BLAIR,

INFORMS his friends, and the publick in general, that he has commenced business in Pennsvalley, Potter township, Centre County, on the main road leading from Earleystown to Kellers Mills, two miles from the former and one half mile from the latter place directly at the intersection of the Loop road with the above mentioned main road, where he intends carrying on the

Spinning Wheel, Fancy Windsor, & Rush Bottom,

CHAIR MAKING,

In all its various branches, together with house painting, and gilding.—From the experience he has had in this line of business, and by keeping the best of workmen, he will be enabled to keep on hand the best and most fashionable work, which he will sell at a reduced price for cash or country produce.

Pennsvalley, March 18th 1822.

PARTNERSHIP

The subscribers having entered into partnership, make known, that they will do all kind of

Carpenter Work,

on the shortest notice, and in the best manner, and as cheap as possibly can be done.

JOHN BARR,
DAVID PRUNER.

Jan. 22d 1822.

MILL STONES.

The subscriber, having discovered an excellent quarry, will make Mill Stones of the first quality, as reasonably as can be procured elsewhere.

WM. TURNER.

Patton township, 1822.

LAWS.

THE quota for Centre and Clearfield counties of the acts of the last Session of the legislature of Pennsylvania, is received in the Prothonotaries office, to be delivered to the several officers, entitled to copies thereof.—Judges, Justices, Constables, &c. will please to apply personally, to sign the receipts required to be taken.

J. G. LOWREY, *Proth'y.*

Bellefonte, June 11th 1822.

NEW SPRING GOODS

JUST RECEIVED

BY

APPLETON & BROTHERS

JERSEY SHORE,

A complete & choice assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, &c of the best qualities, VIZ:

Broad Cloths,	Canton & Nankeen Crapes,
Cassimeres,	Italian black and green do.
Velvets & Cords,	Senshaws, black & colored,
Satinette,	Florence, do.
Calicoes,	Leventine do.
Ginghams,	Satins do.
Cambric muslins,	do figured & plain
Jackenett do.	Black silk hand'ff.
Striped & fig'd do.	Gilt Reticle clasp and Bags,
Mull & Book do.	Steel Purses,
Leno do.	Silk Umbrellas,
Bombazeens, black & colored,	Silk & Kid Gloves,
Bombazetts, do fig'd & plain,	Italian sewing silk
Cotton shawls & Handkerchiefs,	Blue and Yellow Nankeens,
India & Steam-loom Shirtings,	Ribbons plain&fig'd
Domestic muslin,	do. in Setts,
do. Factories,	Blond Nett,
do Plaids, Stripes & Chambrays	Robbinett and cotton Lace,
Bed Tickings,	Beggars do.
Apron checks,	Super Russia drilling,
Cotton & Worsted Hosiery,	Straw Bonnets,
Dimities,	Russia Ducks and Sheetings,
Morocco Shoes,	do. Diaper,
do Childrens,	Striped Jeans,
Kid do.	Shell and Horn Combs, &c
Cotton & Cotton Yarn,	
rino shawls,	

Me

ALSO,

Groceries of every description, amongst which are

Chocolate,	Philadel. candles
Salid Oil,	Flaxseed Oil,
Raisins,	Whiting,
Cheese,	Tar and Rosin,
Tea,	Window glass,
Rice,	Glue,
Bottled mustard,	Copperas and Dye
Molasses,	Stuffs.

ALSO

a good assortment of Hardware, Ironmongery and Cutlery, and

Nails of all sizes,	Trace chains,
Scythes & Sickles,	Sheep & cow bells
Iron wire,	Straw knives,
Hoop Iron,	Sheet Tin,
Centre do.	do Brass,
Crowleys steel,	Pewter & Spelter
English blister do	Spectacles,
American do. do.	

ALSO,

a full assortment of the following articles:

Wines & Liquors,
Liverpool ware,
Glass ware,
Tin ware,
Paints,
Brushes,
Mens and Boys Hats
Fur, wool & chip do.
Books and Stationary,
Nova Scotia plaster.
Owago do.
do. do. ground
White Pine boards
Plank and Scantling.

They pledge themselves to charge every article full as low as any in the place—and allow the highest prices for all kinds of country produce.

Jersey Shore, May 17th 1822,

N. B. A large supply of Shad, Mackarel and Heraing, will be received in two or three weeks.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber intends putting his Carding Machine and Cards in complete order, which will enable him to card wool at the reduced price of six cents per pound, until the first day of September, next, and all thereafter at the rate of seven cents per pound. He expects to have his work done in a superior manner, as he has employed an experienced hand, who has heretofore been constantly employed in a factory. To those who have heretofore favoured him with their custom he tenders his thanks, and expects a continuance of the same.

HENRY C. HACKETT.

Walker township, April 23d, 1822.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of PETER DENNY, dec'd, are requested to make payment, and those having demands to produce their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

EDWARD PURDUE,
JAMES STEEL,
Executors.

April 8th 1822.

PATRONS OF THE

"Pennsylvania Intelligencer."

I have taken into copartnership, in this establishment, MR. SIMON CAMERON. This paper completes one year and a half, since the establishment came into my hands. The amount to each subscriber, from my first Number is five dollars. It will be particularly necessary that all the accounts connected with the establishment, should be closed up to this time; and whatever balances are due I have much need of. I shall, as speedily as possible, make out bills and forward them to the places of delivery.

The paper will henceforward be issued under the firm of "*Mowry & Cameron.*" All letters relative to the *business of the establishment*, should hereafter de directed to the firm.—Letters of private concern, to the individuals interested.

CHARLES MOWRY.

Harrisburg, May 31, 1822.

LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscribers, will please to come forward, settle off their accounts and save costs—any further indulgence need not be expected.

HAMMOND & PAGE.

Bellefonte, June 4th, 1822.

For Sale.

TWO NEGRO SLAVES, one about forty years of age, a Slave for life; the other about three years old, a Slave for twenty-eight years. For terms apply to Joseph Richards, living at the Baldeagle Bridge, or to the subscriber at his residence in Dunnsburgh Lycoming county.

ISAIAH HOLLINGSWORTH.

May 28, 1822.

FOR SALE.

A lot at Jerseyshore, in Lycoming county, containing sixty feet in front and two hundred feet in depth, adjoing lot No—the property of Dr. Asher Davidson. There are on the premises a good

FRAME HOUSE,

together with a sufficient quantity of stuff for erecting another. For terms apply to the suscriber, or to Robert Maffet, living at Jersey-shore.

ANDREW STEWART

Bellecnte, May 14th, 1822.

LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate that was of WILLIAM PETRIKIN are requested to make payment, & save costs.

H PETRIKIN Exec'r

April 16th, 1822.

Bellefonte & Philipsburg Turnpike Road.

LABOURERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

The undersigned, a commmittee appointed by the Board of Managers for the above road,

GIVE NOTICE,

that liberal wages will be given to about fifteen good hands, to complete several unfinished sections of said road. The cash will be paid to the workmen at the end of every week.

By order of the Board.

JOSEPH GREEN
HAMILTON HUMES
EVAN MILES.
Committee.

Bellefonte, June 4th, 1822.

WANTED.

Immediately, two apprentices to the weaving business, between the age of 12 and 16 yesrs, of good character.

ALSO WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN WEAVER, to whom consant employment and good wages will be given, if application be made soon.

LAMBERT & BROTHERS

Bellefonte, May 14th, 1822.

AGAIN

The subscriber requests those indebted to him to make immediate payment to JAMES PETRIKIN, in order that they may save costs to themselves.

W. BRINDLE.

May 21, 1822

Brigade Orders.

All persons holding military arms and other military property belonging to this commonwealth, within the bounds of the 2d Brigade, 10th Div. P. M. not entitled by law to hold the same, are hereby ordered to deliver them immediately to the following named persons at their residence, viz. Those of the 1st battalion, 62d regiment, to Alexander King, Huntingdon; the 2d battalion of said regiment, to Captain John Cooper, Shirleysburg; the 1st battalion, 29th regiment to Henry Laimer, (Innkeeper;) the 2nd. battalion of said regiment, to the subscriber, Alexandria; the 1st battalion of the 32d regiment, to Jacob Test, Philipsburg; the 2nd battalion of said regiment to Philip Dale, (Innkeeper.)

Those that neglect or refuse to comply with this order, may expect to be dealt with according to law.

JAMES T. SCOTT, *Ins.*
2d. B. 10th D. P. M.

Alexandria, June 19.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE ORPHANS COURT OF CENTRE COUNTY

Will be sold, at public vendue on the premises, on Saturday the 10th day of August, next, the following described property, being the real estate that was of Daniel Fryberger, late of Hains township, in said county, deceased; to wit: One tract of land situate in the township of Hains and county aforesaid, bounded by lands of Peter Nies, Peter Heckman and others, Containing thirty acres and allowance.

ALSO,

One other tract of land, situate contiguous to and adjoining the last mentioned tract, and land of Peter Nies and others, containing one hundred acres and allowance. Terms of sale, one half of the purchase money to be paid when the sale is confirmed & the deed or deeds executed, and the residue in three annual payments. Due attendance will given by Jacob Herring Esq and Peter Nies, admin. istrators.

By the Court,

Certified by
F. B. SMITH, Clk. O. C.

Bellefonte, June 17th 1822.

Bank Note Exchange.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

United States Branches,	½ ct. dis.
Boston,	1 do
New-Hampshire,	2 do
Connecticut,	1 do
New-York City banks	par
New-York country notes	1 to 5 dis
New-Jersey.	
Trenton,	1 dis
Mount Holly,	par
Cumberland,	do
Newark,	do
Brunswick Bank,	do
Sussex Bank,	do
State Bank at Trenton,	do
At Elizabethtown	do
At Morristown	do
At Patterson	do
At Brunswick	do
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia notes,	par
Germantown	do
Easton Bank,	do
Camden	do
Chester county Bank,	do
West Chester	do
Montgomery county Bank,	do
Northampton Bank,	do
Farmers Bank, Lancaster,	do
Harrisburg Bank	do
Far. Bank Bucks co.	do
BANK NOTES AT A DISCOUNT.	
Reading,	3
Old Bank of Carlisle,	2
New Hope Bridge,	1
Bank at Milton,	15
Chambersburg,	2
Little York,	2
Gettysburg,	2
Swatara Bank,	2
Pittsburg Notes,	1
Centre Bank	10
Columbia bridge com.	2
Greensburg	10
Brownsville	10
All the rest of Pennsylvania notes of Incorported banks no sales.	

Justices and Constables Fee Bills, neatly executed, for sale at this office.

THE PATRIOT

Not for himself, but for his country."

WEDNESDAY, July 17.

Communicated.

BELLEFONTE & PHILIPSBURG TURNPIKE ROAD.

The completion of the Bellefonte & Philipsburg Turnpike road, has been announced, and " the *voluptuary*," the " *convalescent*," " the *fault-finding Cynic in his carriage*," and to crown the whole, the " *man of pleasure*," are severally, and respectively, and collectively invited to travel upon it by your correspondent.

Every person in the community knows that for some years past there has been a most wonderful out-cry about internal improvement, and one of the weightiest charges against Mr Findlay was that he was inimical to it, or was most culpably negligent, in not recommending to the legislature to make appropriations for that purpose I confess I was always fond of the notion of good turnpike roads, conceiving that if we had them, our waggons could haul much greater loads and travel with greater safety and expedition, than on our common township roads. Under these impressions, I hailed the appropriation bill as a part of a very liberal policy, about to be adopted by our rulers, and flattered myself that in this section of our country, those kind of roads would abound, and that they would soon connect the most remote towns and cities in our state. I believe that the legislature when they appropriated money for the purpose of making those roads, intended that they should be constructed of such materials, and in such a manner, that they could be travelled upon by, and accommodate every description of people : as well the farmer with his waggon of burden, as the " man of pleasure," &c. in his carriage. I would conceive too, that the convenience of the farmers ought to be first considered, being in every respect the most useful class of our citizens. I cannot say, whether or not, this was made the chief consideration with those who superintended the construction of the Bellefonte and Philipsburg turnpike road ; indeed one would suppose the very contrary, if he were solely to rely upon the information contained in the communication of your last week's correspondent. That gentleman would lead one to believe that the trouble of making the road, and the money expended thereon was for the sole purpose of accommodating the " *voluptuary, the convalescent, the fault-finding cynic in his carriage*, (God bless the mark) and the *man of pleasure* ;" for these are the only characters he invites to travel on his road. These people, I presume, are the Philadelphia and New York dandies, that sometimes come amongst us ; and, if the money of the people has been expended for the purpose of making a *smooth mud* road for these *lads* to travel upon, verily it has been laid out " for that which is not bread, and that which satisfieth not "—For my individual part, I do say, I would much rather that he had told us it was an excellent road for waggons hauling 3 or 4 tons burden, and that it would lead to a much better market for our iron and produce : —I confess I cannot see what advantage a Haines or Miles township, farmer, or any other farmer, could derive from a road made for the accommodation of debauchees, who may choose to ride out to the western country in their carriages to endeavor to recover that health which they ruined with " riotous living." Nor can I see what public good it would lead if all the *sensualists* in Pennsylvania or New York, would gormandize in Bellefonte, at the Rattlesnake hotel, at Craddocks or at Philipsburg. Give us, say the farmers, roads which will enable us to carry our produce to market with greater ease ; we are only for internal improvement when it leads to this end.

I rather suspect 'tho' that the *Bellefonte & Philipsburg* Turnpike Road, is not alone calculated for the accomodation of *Dandies* with their VELOCIPEDES ; but that it will be alike useful to the FARMERS of our county, and of the counties west of us. I should, nevertheless, like to know whether or not it is the case ? and respectfully request the information from the Gentleman who has so politely invited the " *voluptuary*," the *valetudinarian*, the *cynic in his carriage*, the *convalescent* and the *man of pleasure*, (the LICE and LOCUSTS of *Egypt*) to travel upon the road. If his notion is that good roads are only for the use of such *cattle*, it is strange indeed ; and if he is a patriot, and a good citizen, he will renounce it. He mentions something about National advantages in his communication, but quits rather abruptly, which would lead one to believe that he could state none, and that none exist.

———JAKE,

JULY 12——AT THE RATTLE-SNAKE.

TREATY OF GHENT.

Gen. Perer B. Porter, the Hon. Anthony Barclay, Commissioners under the 6th article of the Treaty of Ghent, together with the agents and secretaries, met in this village on Tuesday last, and after a session of four days, concluded amicably the decision of the article submitted to their arbitration. We understand nearly 3,000 islan ls have been surveyed and adjudicated upon, many of which are of great value and national importance We may therefore soon expect to see the fertile islands of the North and West, cleared of the bands of smugglers and renegadoes who have infested and squatted on them, and their place supplied by the enterprising and industrious farmers of this and the eastern states. *Oneida Observer.*

New York, July 4th.

PAINFUL INTELLIGENCE.

By the ship Carolina Ann, Capt. Coffin, from Valparaiso, the editors of the New York Gazette have received letters from officers on board the Franlin 74, confirming the report, and detailing the painful particulars of the loss of a boat's company belonging to that ship. The following is an extract of one of the letters.

" On Tuesday the 19th inst, a most melancholy and deplorable event occurred in this Bay. On the morning of that day, a party consisting of seven officers. to wit : Lieut. James N. Perry Dr. Cornelius C. De Puy, Midship man Robert Marshall, John Cremer, Edward Preble, Robert B. Coffin and Reuben R. Pinkham, and three seamen, name l John Smith, 1st, Melancton C. Reed, and William M'Daniels, all belonging to the Franklin 74, left the ship in one of her boats, with the design of visiting Quintera, a small town sixteen miles to the northward of this place, formerly the residence of Lord Cochrane. On nearing the shore, they unexpectedly found a high surf rolling in, and attempting to pass through, in order to gain the usual landing place, the boat was overwhelmed by a tremendous surg, which capsized her and threw the whole party into the sea Mid'n Pinkham and the lad M'Daniels were the only persons that escaped to relate the dreadful tidings Messrs. Marshall and Creamer, altho' excellent swimmers, disappeared very soon, and it is supposed were carried down by one of the seamen who was unable to swim, as he was seen holding Marshall by the coat.

Dr. De Puy and Preble, neither of whom could swim, were supported, and repeatedly placed on the bottom of the boat, through the cool and intripid exertions of Lt. Perry and Mid'n Pinkham ; but they were as often overwhelmed and dashed asunder—When every effort had been baffled, and the two former had disappeared, Lt. Perry and young Coffin were seen buffeting the waves, and cheerfully encouraging each other in their endeavours to reach the shore. Another and another surge engulphed them, and their fate was irrevocably sealed ! It is believed that Perry, being an excellent swimmer, might have gained the shore ; but his strength was completely exhausted in nobly exerting himself to save his unfortunate companions.

On this painful occasion, I feel unequal to the task of delineating the characters or touching upon the individual worth of the deceased. The tear which still glistens in the eye of every one on board, from the Commodore to the youngest lad in the ship, and the sympathetic sorrow depicted in the countenances even of strangers on shore, declare in mute eloquence that we have suffered a heavy and irreparable loss !

" On the 21st, the flag of the Franklin was displayed at half mast, which token of respect was followed by Com. Hardy's ship, the Chilian squadron, and the ships of all nations in port; and on Sunday last, the Rev. Mr. Andrews (Chaplain of the Franklin) delivered an impressive and appropriate discourse on board, which was listened to with deep interest by the ship's company and a large number of our countrymen from shore.

" the body of one of the seamen was found several days since, and decently buried at Quintera. Four more bodies were found yesterday, and the party which was detached this morning to pay the last sad tribute to their remains has not yet returned. If I can procure their names in time, they shall be inserted in this letter."

Another letter observes, " It may be truly said the service has experienced a severe loss in these young men ; they were universally esteemed, and the effect it has produced throughout the ship is astonishingly great.

Our worthy Commodore could not have been more seriously afflicted if he had lost one of his own family." The same letter states that several parties had previously landed at the same place without meeting any difficulty, which probably induced them to venture further than they would otherwise have done.

LATEST FROM THE SPANISH MAINE.

Curracoa, June 15th, 1822.

The paragraph that appeared in our last respecting the Spanish squadron having had an engagement with that of Colombia, appears to turn out in some respects incorrect. By an arrival from Porto Cabello we have been favoured with the particulars of this circumstance, which may be relied on, and by which it appears that the Spanish frigate Ligera saw her convoy safe into Porto Cabello in sight of the blocading squadron. The brig of war Hurcules remaining outside was attacked by the Colombian vessels, who immediately desisted upon perceiving the frigate going out to the assistance of her consort.

By the last accounts the Spanish vessels were anchored off Punto Bravo, in consequence of the outward bay being commanded from the heights round Porto Cabello now in the possession of the Colombians, who have 4 heavy cannon and a howitzer mounted on the Vigia. The Spaniards still maintain their ground although a very heavy fire is continually pouring into the town.

On Wednesday the spanish schr Juanita came into this harbor from Porto Cabello, with nearly 150 invalids from the spanish army, bound to Havana. We have not learned any particular news by this vessel, except that Porto Cabello remained in the same state. The object of this vessel coming into this port is to obtain a supply of provisions for the voyage.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE

By an arrival yesterday from Coro, the following official important intelligence has been received here, with which we have been politely favoured and hasten to lay the same before our readers.

Official dispatch from Gen. Morales to Gov. Carera Colino.

Yesterday morning at day light, I commenced my march from Juitiba, for the purpose of attacking the enemy, according to information I had received, were in the vicinity of Buchivacoa. On my arrival I learned that the enemy had marched to Davajuro, I immediately ordered that the division should counter-march by the road to Hato del Padro, for the purpose of refreshing the troops, it being about 12 o'clock. They had not finished when I found myself suddenly attacked in the rear, with great impetuosity, and after a vigorous resistance made by the rear guard, assisted by several columns which I ordered to advance on the enemy, I succeeded in completely routing them, and dispersing them in every direction, hotly pursued by my troops.

The loss of the enemy consists of the enemy consists of Col. Pinango and seven officers, who have fallen into our hands, and upwards of 200 rank and file in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Our loss has been very trifling in comparison with that of the enemy ; and as soon as I receive the returns I shall inform you of the result.

I have ordered col. Lorenzo to pursue the enemy in the direction of the Pedregal, by which road they are flying in the most shameful manner.

I have the honor to cummunicate this important intelligence to you for your own satisfaction, and that of the troops and town under your command.

God preserve you many years. Given on the field of battle, Davajuro, 8th June, 1822.

(Signed) F. THO. MORALES.
General in Chief.

To His Honor Don Manuel de Carrera Y. Colino, Governor of Coro.

Extract of a proclamation of the Governor of Coro.

I have this moment received the following dispatch from colonel Don Juan Tello—

I have just surprised this town and have made 20 prisoners- The troops of general Soublette were completely routed and dispersed yesterday. I still continue pursuing his flying forces, which are every moment falling into my hands.

I communicate this for your satisfaction, and that of the loyal inhabitants of Coro.

God preserve you many years. Commandancia General, Zarsarilla 8th June, 1822.

Signed, JUAN TELLO

Extract of a dispatch of Col. J. Tello, to general de la Torre, in Puerto Cabello.

Among the articles taken on the field of battle in the late action, are 200 cargoes of provisions, 200 mules, the military chests, music and colours, and the private papers and military correspondence of Gen Soublette The battalion of Boyaca has suffered severely, very few having escaped.

The following are extracts from several letters received by the same opportunity, and we are inclined to give them credit from the respectable sources from which they have emanated.

Coro, June 11th.

The remains of the division of Soublette, Reyes Vargas and Torelles, have been pursued by Lorenzo and Tello, and there is no doubt but they will be entirely destroyed. The loss of the enemy up to this date is more than 400 rank and file, among which are 23 officers, 500 new muskets with all their ammunition, camp equipage, baggage and provisions Among the slain is an English colonel Pinango is among the prisoners, and has been treated with great generosity and the respect due to his rank, by the brave Gen. Morales. The Spanish army have to deplore the loss of three of her bravest officers, viz . Bo-Fresno and Fernandez, who fell in the hottest of the action, leading on their troops to victory and glory. Our loss has been, killed and wounded, 97 rank and file.

Later intelligence states, that the loss of the enemy amounts to upwards of 600 men—and sanguine hopes are etertained that gen Soublette, who who escaped with only two attendants, would finally fall into our hands.

New York, July 6.

An officer on board of the Franklin, writes from Valparaiso to his friend in this city, " that they are surrounded by a set of people, whose equals are not to be found in the known world for villainy of every description. Liberty is a mere name, not practised even in thought by any one in the country, and independence a nickname for beggary and want. There is not a man from the Supreme Director down to the lowest rank in their service, who is actuated by any other than mercenary motives ; and perhaps you have never seen so many miserable, disappointed creatures in your life, as we have on board, from the Commodore down to the youngest midshipman. We all have the horrors and are homesick, and nothing but pride will keep the officers from asking leave to return."

From the Savannah Republican.

GENERAL BERTRAND.

Henry Gratien Bertrand, general, peer, aid de camp of Napoleon, grand marshal of the palace, was born at Chateau Roux, in France, his father being the sub-delegate, and lord of the manor. He served at first in the engineer department, was distinguished for his talents and honorable conduct, and at length obtained the rank of general of brigade. It was while employed in 1804 at the camp of St. Omer, that Napoleon particularly appreciated those qualifications which he had already noticed in Egypt, and which created in the mind of the emperor that particular preference which was always afterwards shewn towards him. Bertrand in fact followed him in all his campaigns, distinguished himself on many occasions, and particularly at the battle of Austerlitz in 1805, where he was appointed aid de camp of Napoleon. In 1806 he carried the citadel of Spandau after an investment of a very few days ; contributed next year to the success of the battle of Friedland against the Russians, and received the applause he so justly merited : but what elevated his reputation to its utmost height and drew towards him the attention of all the army, was the construction, in 1809, of those beautiful bridges over the Danube, which excited the astonishment and admiration of the Austrians themselves, and occasioned the emphatic observations of the soldiers, " there is no longer a Danube " Engaged again in the campaigns of 1812 and 1813, he exhibited renewed proofs of talents and courage, and was particularly noted for his valor at Lutzen and at Baatzen. During the whole of the month of October 1813, he successfully defended different positions against an enemy very superior in numbers, preserved the communications with the main army, fought with fury but with varied success during the three days of the battle of Leipsic, and afterwards made an orderly retreat. After the retreat of Bavarois at Hanau, where he also distinguished himself, he covered Cassel and Mayence for several days, in order to give time to the rest of the army to pass the Rhine, but returned to Paris too late for his services to be efficient on that position. Such a success of brilliant services could not remain without recompense, and Bertrand was appointed on the 20th of November marshal of the palace. A moment of repose was soon succeeded by renewed hostilities The campaign of 1814 opened upon the French territory, and count Bertrand followed Napoleon in the fields of Brienne, Mantmirail, Aubert, and Craime, furnishing in every instance proofs of an unexampled devotion After the fall of Napoleon in 1814, he unhesitatingly followed him to the Island of Elba, and returned with him in 1815. Even a second ex-

pulsion of Napoleon from the throne of France, aided by the earnest entreaties of his family and friends, could not induce Bertrand to abandon a man, who had received his oaths, and to whom he appeared to have consecrated his life. He embarked with him in the Bellerophon, and accompanied him to the Island of St. Helena. A letter from him to the Duke of Fitz James, his brother in law, has explained the reasons for the judgment which condemned him to death *par contumace*. Every person must allow however that few since the revolution have sustained a military character more honorable than count Bertrand. There is, even in his devotion to a man detached from such high honors, something more heroic perhaps, than if the same feeling had been dedicated to a prince born to the throne. His wife accompanied him in both exiles, and evinced an attachment worthy of the love of her husband.

Since the death of Napoleon, he has returned to France, and has been relieved from his outlawry; and recovered all his honors and titles. His illustrious friend has munificently remembered him in his will, a just recompense for fideilty almost without example; but by an almost inconceivable fatality, M. Lafitte, a man of honesty, and on the right side, has contested the will. Count Bertrand has been in London for the purpose of procuring the necessary documents to establish his claim.

INSURRECTION OF THE BLACKS.

We understand that letters have been received in town from Charleston, S. C which state that an insurrection of the negroes had been planned in that place, but was happily frustrated by the detection of the plot about three days before the period fixed for its accomplishment. About twenty negroes have been arrested, three of which were servants in the family of Governor Bennett, and were to have been his murderers. The eldest of them was to have been the principal chief and leader when the government of the whites should be overthrown; and as a reward for destroying his master, he was to receive in marriage the Governor's daughter, a young lady about sixteen years of age.

It is said, on what authority we know not, that the negroes were induced to undertake the project from hearing repeated and unguarded expressions of an eminent Judge, who is reported to have said that a negro had been illegally executed; and these ignorant and deluded wretches, it seems, have thought proper to take the administration of justice into their own hands. *N. Y. Amer,*

NOVEL AND WORTHY OF IMITATION.

Agreeably to arrangements made at a public union prayer meeting, at sutton, Massachusetts, for the *religious celebration* of the approaching anneversary of our independance, the day will be celebrated at Worchester, with out *distinction of party*. A collation will be furnished, unaccompanied with ardent spirits and wine.

From the Susquehanna Democrat.

Accident.

We learn that a Mrs. Trumphoar of Lansanne township, Northampton county, near the Beaver Meadows, was lately shot under the following circumstances. Some of her children discovered a Rattlesnake in the bushes near the house, but in such a situation that it could not be got at with a stick. Mrs. Trumphoar got a rifle from the house for the purpose of shooting the snake; but by this time it had changed its situation so as to enable her to get at it with a stick; she laid the gun across a log and killed the snake; and in attempting to take up the gun, she caught it by the muzzle and drew it towards her, when the lock was caught either by the log or a bush, and the ball passed completely through her body. She then sent her two eldest children after her brother, and returned into the house, when she took up her infant about 8 weeks old, sat down in the cradle and suckled her child. In about two hours her brother arrived, and found her still sitting in the cradle with the child in her arms, and two of her other children engaged in wiping away the blood from the wounds in her sides. She appeared to be quite sensible, and told her brother that she should die in three hours from that time, and that in three years he would die by a similar accident. She did die in three hours; but whether her prediction respecting her brother will be fulfilled or not, time only can disclose.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The schooner Freemason, arrived at this port in 28 days from Chargres, spoke in latitude 12, brig Caroline Ann, Chazel, of Charleston from Carthagena for St. Thomas; was informed by captain Chazel, that the squadron, formerly under commodore Aury, consisting of nine sail, three of them heavy brigs, together with the inhabitants of Old Providence, had requested and were received under the banners of the Colombian government; a deputation had left Carthagena the day before his sailing to receive them in form, when the squadron would sail for La Guayra; was also informed that the schooner Harriet, Baker, of Philadelphia, had put into Charthagena, having been robbed of her cargo and provisions by a Spanish privateer from St Jago de Cuba.

The United States ship Franklin, commodore Stewart at Valparaiso 1st March, would proceed to Callao to join the frigate Constellation, captain Ridgely.

Panama was illuminated, and a public rejoicing took place on the 12th of May, in consequence of the recognition of their independence by the United States; the news was taken there by Mr Belt.

President Bolivar, after several hard fought battles, had entered Quito; the Spanish commander Moriong, died some time before of a mortification in the stomach.

New York, July 7.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

By the Alcipe, the editors of the Gazette have received the times of Monday the 20th of May, which, containing nothing but the following, proves its barrenness:

London, May 20.

French papers of Thursday arrived in the course of yesterday. They contain nothing worth extracting. The pope is said, in a letter from Rome of the 21st of April, to be in a very declining state of health. He fell from mere weakness in entering his chamber, after holding the last consistory. From the uncertain state of the negotiations between Turkey and Russia, the diplomatic communications between St. Petersburgh and Paris are watched with anxiety. All the papers announce that Wednesday an extraordinary courier arrived from St. Petersburg with despatches for Mr. Pozzo di Borgo.

Since writing the above, French papers of Friday have arrived. The elections for renewing the chamber of deputies by a fifth are now proceeding with great activity, and absorbing every other interest in France. From the organization of the electoral college of Paris, we have reason to infer that the left side will obtain the ascendant. Among the candidates is M. Fernaux, the great manufacturer, a man whose conduct is as moderate as his principles are liberal. Paris being the residence of the agents of government, and consequently the focus of ministerial influence, the result of its elections, if favorable to the liberal party, may be regarded as pretty decisive of the general feeling of France on the late proceedings of the executive.

A singular occurrence took place on the evening of the 4th inst. at one of the public gardens in this city. A young woman decently dressed, but apparently feeble, was sitting in one of the alcoves, with an infant in her arms. Near her was a young gentleman, a foreigner, to whom the young lady addressed herself and begged him to hold her child for a moment, until she had adjusted some part of her dress. He was too polite not to yield to her request. In a moment she disappeared in the crowd, and could not afterwards be found. The young gentleman was left with a sleeping infant in his arms, surrounded by his jeering companions, and was perhaps the only person present who could not raise a smile at witnessing his early and unwelcome paternity. *N. Y. Amer.*

NAVAL.

Boston, June 27th.

A new and extensive ship house has been erected at the navy yard, for the purpose of containing within its spacious area, a new line of battle ship, the ribs of which are now preparing. The house is to have large and commodious work shops on both wings, for the accommodation of the carpenters and all discriptions of mechanics. The building is about 80 feet high, and covers 7-8 of an acre of ground. The frame contains more than 4500 different pieces of timber and joists, and it probably has one of the most capacious interior of any edifice in the union. It is calculated that the roof will require more than a million of shingles to cover it.

ACCIDENTS.

On Monday evening last a colored man in this town, discharged a gun loaded with two balls, at a dog; but unfortunately one of the balls struck the wrist, the other the hand of Mr. Richard Covert, who happened to be in the same direction in which the gun was fired. One of the balls has been extracted, and the other yet remains in the hand near the thumb joint.

We also learn that Mrs. M'Carty of Nescopeck, was lately shot in the arm by the carelessness of some persons who were shooting at a mark. We understand that the wound is not dangerous.

When will proper care be taken by those who are in the habit of using fire arms. *Democrat.*

We have seen a letter, says the New York Gazette, from an officer dated on board the U. S. Macedonian, Cape Haytien, on the 17th ult. which says:—

"Previous to sailing from Havanna, we were unfortunate enough to lose Mr. J. M. Clements, our lieutenant of Marines, and eight or ten of the crew, by the fever. Lieut. C. was really an ornament to the corpse.

Extracts from late English papers.

Mr. Charbert, the proprietor of the exhibition of the wild Indian chief, in New Bond street, London, while examining one of the poisoned arrows lately, the point touched his chin, and inflicted a slight scratch, which turned his face black, and caused it to swell. Medical aid was called, but the poison baffled the skill of all medicine. At length the Indian who had watched the effect of the medicine, produced some root and applied it to his keeper's face, and it afforded immediate relief. Mr. C. has caused the arrows to be divested of all their poison.

The London papers mention the late discovery of several antiquities in the neighborhood of Geneva. A person in the act of levelling his garden discovered at the depth of about a foot, a wall of stones and red bricks. In this wall there was found a vase or pot of copper, containing many articles of silver and gold, such as ladies' bracelets, necklaces and rings. Among the coins was one of bronze of Julia Domni, the wife of Septimus Severus, surrounded by a circle of worked silver, and attached by a silver ring to a silver thread bent circularly, so that it might be suspended as an earring or other ornament. The vase also contained 216 coins of Roman emperors, three of which are gold, twelve or thirteen of bronze, and about 200 of silver. Heliogabalus, Alexander Severus, Papian Maximus, Gordian III; Philip the father and Philip the son, Octacilia Severus, Decius, Taebonian Galius, Volusian and Valerian the father. The coin representing Galba, struck under the reign of this emperor in the 68th year of our era, though he reigned only 7 months, is in perfect preservation. These coins serve to determine the time when they were buried. The last emperor whom they represent is Valerian, who ascended the throne at the end of the year 253 of our era.

EARTHQUAKES.

Capt. Teft, from Salt-creek, Spanish Maine (lat. 10 N.) reports that several severe earthquakes were experienced in that quarter, between the 10th and 19th of May. At Charges, several persons were killed, and the inhabitants had all fled from the town.

George P. Mooer has been sentenced to the State-prison, for life, for robbing the Utica Bank.

INTEMPERANCE.

It was stated in the annual report of a Society at Portland, some years ago, that out of 85 Persons, in the workhouse of that town, 71 were reduced to that condition by Intemperance.

PIRACY.

It would appear, notwithstanding the activity and exertions of our brave tars in the West Indian seas, that it has been impossible, up to this time to suppress piracy entirely in that quarter. The fact is, we presume, that those very pirates are, themselves, good seamen; and, being well experienced in navigation, are enabled to elude the chase of most of our vessels of war.

These pests of commerce and navigation can only be eradicated from their positions by time and perseverance. It is the best way to dispose of a portion of our little navy, to let a squadron cruize among the islands and down along the Spanish main. The pirates will, at last, become tired of a constant war, and, getting "more kicks than coppers," may turn to some other employment. *F. Gaz.*

From the Harrisburgh Oracle, July 6.

We are sorry to learn that the distressing malady of the dysentery is prevailing to an alarming degree in Hanover in this county. A number of deaths especially among children have taken place in that neighborhood within the last two weeks.

We hear, says the Boston Palladium, that the officers of the Ann & Hope, spoken at sea, and who appear to have left Lintin about 22d Feb. reported that the British vessels had left that place. No settlement had been made with the Chinese.

ORGANIC REMAINS.

An immense skeleton of the mammoth, and another of an elephant, have been dug up in the district of Honter, in Hungary.

We understand that the new machinery for raising water by WATER POWER at Fair Mount, was put into operation on Thursday morning last, with a result highly satisfactory. The pump making twelve strokes per minute and delivering the water at that rate into the reservoir. *Aurora.*

The bill restoring the Roman Catholic peers to the full enjoyment of their dignities and privileges has passed the house of Commons, and was ordered to be read the first time in the house of Lords on the 22d May.

The Chamer of deputies of Baden, viewing the distresses of their country as principally owing to the introduction of foreign merchandize, have proposed that all French Prussian, Holland and English productions shall be prohibited from entering the territory.

The Reading Chronicle states that another skeleton has been disinterred by the canal diggers, near those found a short time since together with some trinkets and an amalgamated sort of coin, which bears a Latin inscription, in some places tolerably legible. A glass phial was also found.

SLEEP.—When the Jesuits settled the plan of education in the College of Clermont, the physicians were consulted on the portion of time which the Students would be allowed for sleep. They declared, that five hours were sufficient, six an abundant allowance, and seven as much as a youthful constitution could bear without injury.

MARRIED,—near Newholland, on Tuesday evening last, by Amzie Babbit, Minister of the Gospel, Col. *John Hasson*, of Centre county, to Miss *Vancy*, Daughter of the late George Thompson, esq of this county. *Lan Int.*

———On Tuesday, the 9th inst in Clearfield county, by the Rev. Mr Minshall, Mr. *Abraham Stayman*, of Cumberland county, to the amiable and accomplished Miss *Eliza Keaggy*, of Clearfield county.

STRAYS.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Spring township, on the 5th inst. two stray creatures, one a dark sorrel horse, one a grey mare, ages not known; they are supposed to have come from Clearfield county. The owners are requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Wm. RIDDLE.

July 6, 1822

Five Dollars Reward!

Will be given to any person or persons who will give information of those offenders, whether minors or of full age, who throw dead or living animals, or filth of any kind into the RESERVOIR on the Academy Hill, or who prized up the covering or any part thereof of the said reservoir, so that the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said act of wickedness and villiany may be brought to condign punishment.

By order of the town Council.

J. MILES, *Chief Bur.*

July, 5. 1822.

List of letters remaining in the Post office at Bellefonte, July 1, 1822.

David Askey, William Alexander, Joshua R. Awl, Joseph Adams, William Adams, Philip Benner, Thomas Boyle, William Brindle, Mr. Brason, Joseph Brownlee, Elizabeth Beck, John W. Beck, David Boal, Lawrence Batty, John Barr, Mary Calray, Job Crandle, Henry Cross, Daniel P. Deafenback, John P. De Haas, Jonathan Dalouge, John W. Durham, John Decher, George Disl, Eleazer Evans, John Elder, Byard Earnest, John Elder, William Elliot 2; William Fisher, Joseph M. Fox, James Forster, Alexander Fulton 2; Charles Fisher, James Green, Margreta Gousel, James Gardner, James Galbreath, William Graham, Wesley Gunsallus, Cornelius Garner, Thomas Hastings, Mary Ann Hersey, Abraham Hartsock, Henry Hackett, James Henry, Henry Hollabaugh, John Johnston 2; Frederick Kellogg, Caleb Lewis, Joseph Lelley, Abraham Lee, Jacob Richel, James M'Cormick, John Mitchell, Mary M'Ithany, Lewis M'Kain, Andrew M'Kee, David M'Donnald, Robert Minshall 2; Michael Mays, Lucy Minshall, Jeremiah Menin, Samuel Mains, Solomon Mars, Michael M'Cormick, John M'Bride, John M'Ginley, William M'Clure 2; James M'Cafferty, Alexander Osborn 2; Daniel O'Brien, John Poorman, James Parsons, Wil- Pettit, John Penwell, Anthony Peters, George Peters, Jacob Poorman, John Packer, Alexander B. Reed, John Ross, Evan Russle 2; James Rothroch David Richards, John Seidman, Joseph Swisher, James Ship, Henry Simber, Benjamin J. Snyder, Peter Vardison, Joseph White, William Watson, David Weaver, William Watson, Philip Walker, John Werwick James Watson, Samuel Young.

H. Humes, M.P.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the night of the 5th. instant, from the subscriber, living at Fairview Mills, near Columbia, a mulatto man, named

Charles Huston,

about twenty years of age, six feet two or three inches high, rather slender made, has remarkable large feet, Had on and took with him several suits of clothing & a new white hat; has some knowledge of making flour barrels, and is a tolerable good ostler. The above reward will be given to any person taking up said runaway and returning him to the subscriber at the above Mills, and for securing him in the jail of this county. All persons are cautioned against harbouring him.

JACOB SRICKLER.

RIFLE GUN & LOCK MAKING.

The Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced the

RIFLE GUN AND LOCK-MAKING

business, directly opposite to the Prothonotary's office, in the Borough of Bellefonte, where he is provided with the best of materials, and first rate workmen for each branch, viz.

SINGLE & DOUBLE BARRELED RIFLES, AND SHOT GUNS, RIFLE BARRELS, GUN LOCKS, CHEST & DOOR LOCKS, GUN AND RIFLE MOUNTINGS.

He has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a handsome assortment of the articles above enumerated, finished in the most complete manner all of which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or any kind of country produce. He will also regulate his prices according to the times. Repairing, as usual, done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Orders, in his line of business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JACOB ROOP.

BELLEFONTE, JUNE 18th 1822.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscribers inform their customers that they have their machine in complete order for carding wool; those who favour them with their custom may expect to have their work done well & with dispatch. Wool must be well picked & clear of sticks and burrs—price six cents per pound.

RANKIN & STEEL.

BLANKS

Of every description

PRINTED &

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Patriot.

Eloquence the soul, song charms the sense

BELLEFONTE, JULY 1822,

SELECTED.

MELANCHOLY.

She dwells by a stream, where the cypress and willow,
Are gem'd with the tears that fall from the eye;
The earth is her bed, and the flint-stone her pillow,
Midnight her mantle—her curtain the sky.

Her cell is a cave, where the bright beam of morning
Ne'er pierc'd the chill gloom of its wildering maze;
Where the sunshine of joy, youth's visage adorning,
Ne'er warm'd with its fire, nor cheer'd with its rays.

The moon is her lamp, when the mist-mantl'd mountain
At midnight she clambers, and walks on its steep;
Or leans on the rock of a crystalline fountain,
And sighs to the zephyr that dimples the deep.

Her tresses are dark as the wing of the raven,
Her robes are all wet, and her bosom is bare;
Like a barque on the wave 'mid the whirlwinds of heav'n,
She wanders distracted, or sinks in despair.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

"Is it the gift of POETRY to hallo every place in which it moves, to breath round nature an odour more exquisite than the perfume of the rose, and to shed over it a tint more magical than the blush of morning."

THE EVENING HOUR.

This is the hour when memory wakes
Visions of joy that could not last;
This is the hour when fancy takes
A survey of the past!

She brings before the persive mind
The hallowed scenes of earlier years;
And friends who long have been consign'd
To silence and to tears!

The few we liked—the *one* we *loved*—
A sacred band! came stealing on!
And many a form far hence removed,
And many a pleasure gone!

Friendships that now in death are hush'd
And *young affection's* broken chain;
And hopes that fate too quickly crush'd
In memory bloom again!

Few watch the fading gleams of day,
But muse on hopes as quickly flown!
Tint after tint, they died away,
Till all at last were gone!

This is the hour when fancy wreathes
Her spells round joys that could not last;
This is the hour when memory breathes
A sigh to pleasure past.

From the Charleston Courier.

Thou was torn from my sight to be placed in my heart;
Thine image grows dearer and dearer:
Affection entwines us we never can part;
See, love—we grow nearer and nearer.

Our loves, and our hearts, and our hopes are all one,
Like twins to the same bosom clinging;
Our journey of life we together begun,
When the spring birds were merrily singing.

We learnt of the birds our lessons of love—
We learnt of the vine its caresses;
Our fondness was taught by the tremulous dove,
Where the Jessamine shadeth and blesses

A mirror reflected our thoughts as they rose,
And still they grew dearer and dearer—
For like leaves in the bud of an unopened rose,
Our loves drew us nearer and nearer.

And we are but one—tho' the world think us two,
For the world was never clear-sighted—
It may match whom it pleases, and sever them too,
But genius and love are united.

The Graves of the Forest.

"There neither name nor emblem's spread,
To stay the passing pilgrim's tread."
BYRON.

To me a neglected grave is a melancholy sight; for it speaks not only of the vanity of pride, but of the treachery of friendship, and the forgetfulness of humanity. An over-shadowing willow, a little drooping flower' or even a cluster of mournful ivy, tells a soothing tale, while we recognize the tears of affection, and the tender cares of undying love as the origin of the growth.

I once passed on the banks of the Susquehanna by the side of a small plain, which appeared to be clouded with monuments of mortality, tho' far from any settlement that could have furnished to the tombs so many tenants: enquiry resulted in the information that the spoil of a desperate battle was there deposited, unhonored, save in the simple tale of the villagers recording their deeds of heroism.

There is no account of Augustus and his little band of martyrs on the pages of our history. More than seventy years have rolled along since those shores, where they are now inurned, echoed to the peal of their musketry, and the savage shouts of victory. And at this distance from that period, even the faithfulness of memory but obscurely traces the event.

The settlers in the interior of the then colony of Pennsylvania, were rustics, living in a manner as undorned as the rude forests which surrounded them: but in the village of Haverhill, if the accomplishments of art were wanting to make life splendid, the beauties of nature were not sought in vain to make it sweet. Love had found its way into the silent hamlet, and the angel cheek of beauty smiled amid the solitudes of forests, and breathed spells of happiness around. There was one sweet girl, the daughter of a Mr. M. to whose nuptials the villagers had been invited in the evening of the day preceding the catastrophhe which peopled in the end this little spot with tenants.

She had given her heart to one, who, though born and bred among the mountains and the woods of the desert, was as fond and as fervent as the warmest; but in so doing she rejected the addresses of a foreigner aed a stranger.—Leroy, when the success of his rival was beyond a doubt, left the neighborhood precipitately, aad without occasioning a suspicion of his intention, passed over the Susquehanna, to the encampment of a tribe of Indians. Having recived intelligence of the time when Charlotte M. was to become the wife of Augustus, he prevailed upon the savages to attack the settlement with promises of large booty and no resistance.

Just as the villagers were gathering to the cottage of Mr. M. a horrid shout echoed along the vale, and a band of Indians, led on by Leroy, rushed from the adjoining wood upon them. The attack was too unexpected to allow of any resistance, and a general fight and massacre ensued: the father, mother, and brother of Charlotte perished; their cottage was reduced to ashes, and the defenceless daughter remained a prisoner. Augustus amid the tumult disappeared none knew how.

Elated with the success of his villiany, Leroy accompanies the heart broken Charlotte and her cruel captors a long day's march and they lighted their fires for the night, at sun set, on the spot covered with so many graves. When the Indians all assembled, Leroy addressed them in language to this effect: "My friend you listened to my proposals; I have guided you to victory; I have but one request to make; that captive girl I claim for my services; give her to me that I may revenge myself for the injury she has done me. When my rancour is satisfied, I will yield her up to the fate you choose to consign her to." The Indians heard him with careless approbation, and the tumults of his feelings flashed from his eyes and curled upon his lips, as he turned towards his victim.

At this moment a bullet whistled by his head It was Augustus and a choice band of friends who had armed themselves and followed the assassins, and in an instant they were in the midst of his enemies. A dreadful slaughter followed. The savages triumphed and not one of that brave company of heroes escaped.

Augustus was among the prisoners, and Charlotte was still uninjured. When the Indians found their victory complete, they proceeded to despatch all the captives that had fallen in their power; but when they came to Augustus, Leroy again interfered: "My friends,' said he, "give him also up to me; he shall witness what shall be to him far worse than death." After much persuasion, they consented; and Leroy sat down to brood over the revenge he now seemed sure of. But having drank too deeply a sudden drowsiness came over him and he sunk asleep.

Augustus had watched the dawnings of hope, and now looked eagerly around to see if any moved. All was still, save the gentle murmur of the breeze; the heavens were cloudless, and the moon was just hiding herself among the trees. He listened; a deep and long drawn sigh fell softly on his ear, it was from Charlotte's bosom, and it roused him from his apathy.—With one effort he loosed his arms, and soon regained his liberty: to liberate his fair companion in suffering was an easy task, and before the sun arose they were beyond the reach of pursuit.

The bones of Leroy are buried in one of these graves of the forest; for his savage confederates, suspected him of having favored the escape of their prisoners, tortured him to death.

From the Chronicle of the Times.

The Hypocondriac.

A young gentleman of good sense and learning had no malady to complain of but the spleen. With this temper he came to the city in order for a cure.—Upon an examination no fault could be found with his look and external symptoms and he declared himself free from mental trouble; but that he was, he knew not howish,—Deep in the shaggs,—Hypp'd to a violent degree, full of the glooms and dismals. The advice given him was, to retire to some pleasant spot in the neighbourhood, with n a short call of the Doctors, where he might follow some rural diversions, and conclude with a few friends and a cheerful Bottle.

He complied, and took front rooms in a house in the suburbs. Opposite to his apartment was a stall of a Cobler who was constantly singing some merry catch or song At this sight the gentleman was some time diverted. but by comparing the cheerful mechanic's condition with his own, he began to envy him, and at last to hate him mortally; in this temper he removed his lodgings, and took some back room; but the idea of the happy Cobler haunted him; and at last he imagined he was possessed, and that the Cobler had gone down into his belly, where he lay poking with his awl, and gnawing the leather with his teeth, and beating furiously with his hammer. In this distress the poor patient called in all his physicians, and declared to them he had swallowed a Cobler. On which they said he was mad, and left him as incurable.

At last a young student in physic was introduced; he found the patient in an easy chair groaning hediously, and turning from side to side, according as the Cobler made a puncture or contusion upon the right or left side of the abdomen. After a pause, now pray, Doctor, what do you think I am troubled with? The doctor gravely answers—Really, sir, I am inclined to believe you have swallowed a Cobler—You have it! Oh the villain! now I feel him pricking me—surely you was sent by Heaven to my deliverance,—Now pray, Doctor, what can you do for me? "To night sir, you shall take a composing draught, that will make both you and your Cobler easy, and to-morrow I will visit you again." The patient returns his thanks, and with a good retaining fee dismisses him.

The young proficient sends for the Cobler slips him a bank-note with the promise of another, gives him instructions, and engages him heartily in the operation. The next morning he revisits his patient, who had slept tolerably well, and orders him to keep his bed till night; he retires to an adjoining room hung round with old tapestry where he got things ready for the intended cure. A strong emetic was sent in; a large bathing tub half filled with water, was set close by a closet, to which there was an opening through the hangings. The Doctor had furnished himself with some of the Cobler's tools and utensils; a dim light was placed at the farthest end of the room; and the Cobler conveyed behind the hanging.

About 10 at night the patient was introduced in form, took the emetic, and after a plunge or two, the doctor gravely fished in the liquor with a large ladle, and brought some ends and hogs bristles; See here, says the operator, we are right! Come, one plunge more and then he fishes up an awl, a bawl of thread, and some lumps of wax;—again, sir—and then brings up a hammer, a pairing knife, and two heel pieces;—Now, sir we are near him; shut your eyes close, and take one more hearty plunge. In this interval he lugs in the Cobler and souses him over head and ears in the tub, and then cries out, open your eyes, sir! We have him! And collaring the Cobler, just risen from the deluge, severely repremanded him for getting down the gentleman's throat—and then shewed him the shortest way down stairs.

The patient was astonished at his deliverance; but there was no resisting demonstration. That night he took another composing draught, and was well the next morning, amply rewarding the doctor for his services.

The Maid and the Magpie

A citizen of Paris having lost several silver forks, accused his maid servant of the theft; she was tried, and circumstances appeared so strong against her, that she was found guilty and executed. Six months afterwards, the forks were found under an old roof, behind a heap of tiles, where a magpie had hid them. It is well known that this bird, by an inexplicable instinct steals and collects utensils of gold and silver. when it was discovered that the poor innocent girl was condemned unjustly, an annual mass was founded at St. John-en Grese, for the repose of her soul. The souls of the judges had more occasion for it.

The story has been made the subject of interesting dramatic representations, both in France and in this country.

The Resurrection.

A BEAUTIFUL AND DESCRIPTIVE EXTRACT.

Twice had the sun gone down upon the earth; and all as yet was quiet at the sepulchre: Death held his sceptre over the son of God; still and silent the hours passed on; the guards stood by their post—the rays of the midnight gloom gleamed on their helmets and on their spears—the enemies of Christ exulted in their success; the hearts of his friends were sunk in despondency and in sorrow; the spirits of glory waited in anxious suspense to behold the event, and wondered at the depth of the ways of God. At length the morning star arising in the east assured the approach of light. The third day began to dawn upon the world, when on a sudden, the earth trembled from its centre and the powers of heaven were shaken. An angel of God descended—the guard shrunk from his presence and fell prostrate on the ground; his countenance was like lightning and his raiment like snow; he rolled the stone from the door of the sepulchre and sat upon it—But who is that cometh forth from the tomb, with dyed garments from the bed of death? He that is glorious in his appearance, walking in the greatness of his strength; it is thy Prince, O! Zion; Christian it is thy Lord: He hath trodden the wine press alone: He hath stained his raiment with blood—but now as the first born from the womb of nature, he meets the morning of his resurrection. He arises a conquerer from the grave, he returns with blessings from the world of spirits; he brings salvation to the sons of men. Never did the returning son usher in a day so glorious! It was the Jubilee of the universe.—The morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy. The Father of mercies looked down from his throne in the heavens; with complacency he beheld his world restored; he saw his work that it was good—Then did the desert rejoice, the face of nature was gladdened before him, when the blessings of the Eternal descended as the dew of Heaven for the refreshings of the nations.

Roman Bridge.

The Roman bridge, which was discovered in Holland in 1818, is now wholly cleard from the turf which surrounded it It is three miles long, and twelve feet broad, It was laid by the fifteenth cohort of Germanicus, over the marshes, in which deep beds of turf have since formed, and in all probability, gradually sunk into the marsh by its own weight The resinous particles which are in the marshy soil have probably contributed to preserve the bridge, which is entirely wood. Every six feet there were posts to support the railing, as may be judged by the holes in which they were fixed. This great work, which consists of a judicious number of beams, appears to have been wrought with very large axes. The work is admirable.

Some people will never learn any thing, for this reason, they understand every thing too soon.